

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 18th September, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Samáchr Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The late Kabul disaster. of the 13th September, in regard to the late outrage on the Kabul Embassy, remarks that it was a great misfortune to Kabul that the late Amir Sher Ali Khan welcomed the Russian envoy and insulted the British envoy, that it was a misfortune to India that the Government had to wage war against him to avenge the insult, and that it is a misfortune to England that a brave officer, like Sir Louis Cavagnari, who was sent to the Afghan capital to watch the British interests, has met untimely death. Only the other day Sir Louis Cavagnari triumphantly entered the Afghan capital, and raised the British flag on the Bala Hissar, but before two months had elapsed, he together with his escort has been killed by the Herat mutineers. We did not express much joy at the entrance of the British envoy into Kabul, but the news of the sad disaster grieves us to the heart. The Government of India at first asked the permission of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan to the permanent establishment of a British resi-

dent in his territories. He replied that he had personally no objection to it, but that his people were averse to the admission of foreigners, specially Europeans, into the country, and that, therefore, he could not guarantee the safety of the British envoy. When the Government again brought pressure to bear upon the Amir Sher Ali Khan on the point, he urged the same objection that his father had urged. But the Government considered his objection to be futile, and declared war against him, and the result was that he, who was an old friend of the Government, had to abandon his country, and died of grief in banishment. Yakub Khan always bore ill-will towards the Government of India, and was displeased with his father for his being on friendly terms with it. On the death of his father, during the late war, self interest induced him to change his front towards the Government, and to undertake that responsible duty which his father and grand-father had not the courage to accept. During the war our Anglo-Indian contemporaries repeatedly declared that he was not popular with the Afghan people, that the Afghan sardars were not favourably disposed towards him, and that the Kabul army was not inclined to obey him. When the Government of India found what was his position, it saw in it a ready means of concluding the war. It thought that if it made him the ruler of Kabul, he would agree to any terms which it would be pleased to impose upon him, and its scheme about the establishment of a British residency at Kabul, which had long been the object of its desire, would be executed. He thought that he could not place himself on the throne, that even if he placed himself on the throne, he would not be able to maintain himself on it, but that if he placed himself under the protection of the Government of India, he would be beyond all danger. This unity of interest led to the speedy conclusion of the Gandamak treaty, which has ended in the repetition of the dreadful scenes of 1841. The Government had to wage the late war against the late Amir, but the next expedition will be directed against the Afghan army

and the people. It is a matter of great satisfaction that as soon as the news of the catastrophe reached Simla, the Government of India ordered General Roberts to march to Kabul. Afghans will long remember the lesson which the British troops will give them on this occasion. There is no doubt that any delay in avenging the outrage would embolden the mutineers, and lower British prestige. The lamentable disaster is the result of the unwise Kabul policy of the home Government. From the very commencement of the war Lord Lawrence, Lord Hartington, Mr. Grant Duff, and other shrewd English statesmen declared that difficulties would arise as soon as the war was ended, but the conceited ministers did not listen to them. When it was well known that Yakub Khan was not popular in Afghanistan, that the Afghans were opposed to the admission of foreigners into their country, and that he depended for the maintenance of his authority upon the assistance of the Government, the despatch of an envoy with an escort of fifty men is simply incomprehensible. We admit that Yakub Khan guaranteed the protection of the envoy, but of what use was his guarantee? When a man makes a promise we should always inquire whether he has the power to fulfill his promise. When a man who is not strong enough to protect himself, promises to protect another man, and the latter trusting to his promise hazards his life, we should consider him to be rash and imprudent. The same remark is applicable to the Government of India.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 13th September expresses deep regret at the late Kabul disaster; praises Sir Louis Cavagnari for his good qualities and abilities; upbraids the mutineers for their cowardice and cruelty, and remarks that nothing has yet transpired to show that the outrage was instigated by any political motives. The conduct of the Amir on the present occasion shows that his long confinement has affected his wisdom and courage; that he has little

Circulation,
297 copies.

influence over the Afghans, and that he is not capable of ruling over Afghanistan. But our present information does not justify us in attributing any further blame to him in the sad disaster. However, it is surprising that he sent no assistance to the embassy, though it kept the mutineers at bay for a whole day and night. He sent General Daud Shah and his son to quell the revolt, but it does not appear that they were accompanied by any troops. It seems possible that the Kabul troops would not stand by him. Even if they did not obey him, he should have gone in person to the scene of action. If he had perished in the affray, death would have been honorable to him, and beneficial to his children and country. It is to be regretted that he is alive, while Major Cavagnari, together with his colleagues and escort, has been killed in the Bala Hissar. The death of Major Cavagnari is a great loss to the Government, and will be very severely avenged. The excitement and indignation of the English people on receipt of the news of this catastrophe may be better imagined than described. The whole of India sympathises with the Government in the disaster, and every man is ready to offer his services to avenge the outrage. It is not known what will be the future Kabul policy of the Government, but it will transpire in a few days. There is now no able chief in Afghanistan who could be entrusted with the administration of the country, and it is not wise to allow a large frontier State like Afghanistan to remain in a state of anarchy and disorder. Under these circumstances the annexation of the country seems to us to be indispensable. The Government should immediately despatch a large army to Kabul to avenge the outrage. All the native chiefs and the people are ready to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of the Government.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th September states that the first telegraphic message about the late outrage on the Kabul embassy raised a suspicion in the public mind that the outrage might

The same subject.

have been instigated by Amir Yakub Khan, but later intelligence has removed this suspicion. The Amir himself appears to have incurred the displeasure of his troops, and, perhaps, also of his subjects. The Government of India has placed itself in a very difficult position by interfering in Afghan politics, and its difficulties in Kabul will not be at an end until the Afghans give up their lawless habits, and begin to appreciate the advantages of peace and order. There is no doubt that the outrage on our embassy should be severely avenged. If the mutineers and the rebels are still in Kabul, we will gratify our anger by washing our hands in their blood. But if they cunningly leave Kabul before the arrival of our troops there, what will we do? If our expeditionary forces were intended only to assist the Amir, they should have marched to Kabul through the Kurram and the Khyber. It is difficult to realise why Kandahar has been again occupied by our troops. There has been no rebellion, nor has any insult been offered to our officers there. It would seem that the Government is still doubtful on the point whether there was any treachery on the part of the Amir or not. The Amir guaranteed the safety of our envoy, and the latter took up his abode as desired in the Bala Hissar, but still he has been killed. Under these circumstances there is good reason to doubt the loyalty of the Amir, and we should take him to task for the outrage on the embassy. But it should be remarked in his favour that he sent his son and General Daud Shah to protect the embassy from the mutineers. If he has really incurred the displeasure of his people on account of his making friends with us, as has been stated by him, he is deserving of reward and not punishment at our hands. The Government of India made a great mistake in sending the envoy to Kabul with a small escort. True the Amir had guaranteed the safety of the embassy, but it is obvious from the history of Afghanistan that the ruler of Kabul does not possess the same authority over his lawless and barbarous subjects as the ruler of a civilised country. If the Amir is free from blame,

the present expedition should be declared to have been undertaken to assist him in accordance with the terms of the Gandamak treaty against the mutineers. If we do not try to promote our own interests on the present occasion, our prestige on the frontier will be greatly increased. We should establish our envoy with a large escort at a strong place near Kabul, where he may be free from all danger. We have not only to lament the death of unfortunate Cavagnari, but also the fate of India, which was put to large expense by the late war, and has now been obliged to send another expedition to Kabul. The Afghan policy of the late Lord Mayo was undoubtedly excellent, which involved only an annual expenditure of twelve lakhs of rupees. The Government has already been put to an expense of some millions sterling in pursuit of the present policy without obtaining any satisfactory results. Will poor India be saddled with the entire cost of the late and the present campaign? We hope that our able Viceroy, of whom India is justly proud, will interfere in its behalf.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, Akola, of the 13th September, states that before the Gandamak treaty was concluded, it repeatedly urged that the Government should occupy Kabul. The Government of India was not inclined to conclude peace on such terms as the Gandamak treaty, but on account of the anxiety of the Home Government to conclude the war as soon as possible, the Government of India was obliged to do so. As soon as the treaty was signed, the British envoy, accompanied with a small escort, was sent to the Afghan capital, and all the troops began to be withdrawn from Afghanistan, which was undoubtedly an unwise proceeding on the part of the Government. The Afghans are a lawless, cruel, and treacherous people, and, therefore, a large army should be always maintained in Afghanistan. It must have struck every thoughtful man that an outrage on the Kabul embassy was sure to happen sooner or later. Even after the treaty was concluded, cases of assault by Afghans upon British soldiers

in Afghanistan were frequent. The Amir Yakub Khan possesses little authority at Kabul, and advised the officers of the residency not to walk about in the streets of the city. It will be remembered that when the Government of India asked the late Amir Sher Ali Khan to receive a British envoy into his territories, he replied that he could not guarantee the safety of the envoy. It is well known that the Mullahs in Afghanistan are accustomed to publicly condemn the touch of Europeans as unholy, and ascribe the outbreak of cholera at Kabul in 1840 and this year to the admission of Europeans into the city. It is not difficult to realise what effect this kind of preaching has on a bigoted people like the Afghans. Under these circumstances it was not wise to send the envoy with a very small escort to the Afghan capital. The writer then briefly refers to the late outrage on the Kabul embassy, and hopes that the British troops will soon occupy Kabul, and punish the mutineers severely.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 14th September expresses regret at the outrage on the Kabul embassy by the mutineers, and re-

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same subject. marks that the Afghans are a barbarous and treacherous people. This is not the first time that the Government has suffered a misfortune at their hands. We committed a great mistake in having put faith in them, and sent our envoy to Kabul without a strong escort. In criticising the Gandamak treaty in our issue of the 22nd June last, we asked who would protect our Kabul embassy in case a civil war should break out in Kabul? Of course what we meant was that we should not depend upon Yakub Khan for the protection of our envoy. Our worst surmises have unfortunately been realised. This is not the time to ask the Government why it sent the envoy to the Afghan capital with a small escort, but we should at present devote our attention to the question as to what should be our future policy. The Gandamak treaty may now be considered to be at an end. Although the Amir does not seem to have committed a fault, he is after all an Afghan. When

he knew that the Herat troops were disaffected, he should have appointed some other troops, whose loyalty he did not doubt, to guard the residency. We should not stick to a treaty which has led to the destruction of our embassy, and has rendered the waging of another war necessary. In our opinion the Government should now permanently occupy Kabul. (The outrage on the embassy is noticed with deep regret by several other newspapers, and they unanimously declare that the mutineers should be severely punished.)

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 13th September states that the native troops displayed great enthusiasm at the time of their departure to Malta during the late crisis in Europe, and won the acknowledgments of the Government by their brave and loyal conduct during the late Afghan war. The writer hopes that their conduct will be equally praiseworthy during the next Kabul campaign.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th September states that a Lahore contemporary has condemned the hostility of Anglo-Indian newspapers towards the native chiefs, and has referred to the attacks lately made by them against the Maharaja of Kashmir. We are at one with our contemporary on this point. The native States are a source of strength to the Government of India, and it should never think of destroying any of them. The Maharaja of Kashmir is a faithful prince, and is deserving of the kindness of the Government. As regards the famine in Kashmir, the Maharaja should adopt adequate relief measures. The Maharaja and Diwan Anant Ram, the prime minister, are sympathetic and generous men, but the other officers seem to have adopted such a policy that the Musalmans alone are suffering greatly from the visitation. If the state of things continues to be as bad as it is at present, there is no doubt that the

Government of India will be obliged to take the Maharaja to task. We hope that the Maharaja will satisfactorily relieve the distress of the sufferers, and free himself from the blame which his enemies have tried to throw upon him.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 13th September states that

Circulation,
719 copies.

The famine administration of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

the correspondents of some Anglo-Indian and native newspapers have brought very serious charges against the Kashmir officials in regard to their famine administration, but that those charges are generally absolutely unfounded. Our Srinagar correspondent assures us that the administration, which was already satisfactory, has lately been improved, and that the officers are greatly exerting themselves in relieving the distress of the people. The Maharaja personally supervises the relief operations. There is no doubt that the country has suffered a great loss from the calamity, but the prevention of the loss was beyond human power.

The *Naiari Azam* of the 15th September states that a

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Indar Sabha* in a Rajputana State.

great chief of Rajputana has become very fond of the *Indar Sabha*. He has built a theatre at the cost of one and a half lakhs of rupees, and engaged the services of a Parsi on a large salary who instructs some dancing girls to act. Some of the dancing girls get Rs. 100 a month, some Rs. 150, and some Rs. 200. The writer then refers to the case of the ex-king of Oudh, and warns the Rajputana chief and his officers of the evil results of voluptuousness.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 13th September publishes

Circulation,
235 copies.

The new rules about the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service.

a communicated article, in which the writer, in regard to the new rules about the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service, remarks that it is the earnest prayer of the natives that the Government should recognise

no distinction between Europeans and Natives, and that the promise made by Her Majesty in 1858 that all her subjects will be eligible to public offices without distinction of creed or colour, provided they possess the essential capacity, should be fulfilled. The rules that have lately been published by Government are not calculated to satisfy the just aspirations of the educated natives, or to secure the services of efficient officers. On the contrary, we fear that the admissions made into the civil service under the new rules may bring the service into disrepute. According to the new scheme a number of appointments in the civil service will be reserved for the natives, the recruits will be admitted into the lowest grade of the service, and the selections will be made not by a competitive examination but by nomination. The framers of the new rules have acted upon the principle that it is better to throw a piece of bread to a dog in order to prevent it from barking ; and have decided to reserve a few subordinate appointments for the natives. The distinction between the European and Native officers will continue to exist. The native civilians appointed under the new rules will not possess the privileges of the European civilians, and their condition will be only a little better than that of the uncovenanted officers. The atmosphere of India is not favourable to the growth of equality among its inhabitants. Caste distinctions have existed among the Hindus from time immemorial. When the Europeans came to India, they inculcated freedom and equality, and declared that the Brahmans possessed no superiority over the other classes of persons by reason of descent, but they themselves have established different castes. According to the four divisions of the Hindus the Natives and Europeans in India may be divided into four classes. The civilians are, as it were, the Brahmans, the military officers the Chhatris, the uncovenanted European officers the Vaishyas, and the natives the Sudras. The position of the native civilians, who will be appointed under the new rules, will be a little better than

that of the deputy collectors and extra assistant commissioners. Moreover, the few appointments in the civil service which have been reserved for the natives, and which form the goal of the aspirations of the 320 million inhabitants of India will not be made by a competitive examination. According to Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858, which declared all classes of Her Majesty's subjects equally eligible to public offices, the natives were at first allowed to compete for the civil service examination. Probably this permission was given in the belief that no native would like to go to England through religious prejudices, nor would he be able to master a foreign language at the early age of 22 years. When the political Sudras (*i. e.*, the natives) proved that they could learn the Vedas as well as the political Brahmans (*i. e.*, the European civilians), the latter were at their wits' end, and were greatly displeased with the rivalry of the former. Formerly if a man did not accept the word of a Brahman as Gospel truth, he was looked down upon as an apostate. If a native does not cringe and fawn upon a political Brahman, he is considered disloyal. O, Sudras! even if you have obtained a good education, you are but Sudras. You cannot claim equality with the sacred caste. Even if you have bathed yourselves in the holy waters of the Ganges of the nineteenth century, *i. e.*, the Thames, you cannot become Brahmans. The natives have been precluded from the civil service by a wise expedient. However, some natives will now be able to enter the civil service under the new rules. The rules apply to persons of high descent who obtain little or no education. The candidates will be selected by nomination and not by competition. Surely this policy is well calculated to encourage education! We congratulate ignorant and dishonest flatterers on their good luck. They should send their applications to local Governments for admission into the civil service, in order that the local Governments may be able to select the most ignorant of them as recruits. We

do not think that the new rules will continue long in force. Perhaps the officers have made such rules in order to bring the natives into disrepute. When the recruits appointed under the new rules are found unable to discharge the duties which may be entrusted to them, the natives will be declared unfit for admission into the higher grades of the public service. It is very unpleasant to us to see any measure of the Government condemned by the public as defective. The competition system should be substituted in the place of the nomination system for the selection of candidates to the native civil service. If the Government wishes to confine the service to cadets of good family, the candidates should be nominated by local Governments, but they should, after their nomination, be required to pass an examination.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Samāchār Sār* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 13th September states that official news is usually supplied to all Anglo-Indian and Native newspapers by the Press Commissioner, but that the *Pioneer*, which is the favourite of the Government, still continues to obtain official news which is not supplied to other papers. All our other Anglo-Indian contemporaries expected that the *Pioneer* would lose this advantage on the appointment of the Press Commissioner, but they have been disappointed, and regret that the stain which the partiality of the Government towards the *Pioneer* has fixed upon it has not been removed. Our contemporary which had access to the minute of the Chief Justice on Pandit Har Sahai's case, and which could divine the opinion of Sir George Cooper, Bart., about the case, has now published another new thing, which, however, does not suit the mouth of a flatterer and time-server like the *Pioneer*. That new thing is that the Government of India concurs with the Har Sahai commission in thinking that Har Sahai is innocent, and that a full pension should be granted to him. We are much satisfied with this decision of Lord Lytton. Just as the occasional flashes of lightning inspire the bewildered traveller with hope on a

dark cloudy night, the decision of Lord Lytton in Pandit Har Sahai's case inspires us with hope amidst the Arms Act, the Press Act, and the Trades License Act. If Lord Lytton has come to the conclusion that Har Sahai is innocent, Mr. Saunders should be considered guilty of exaggerating facts, and bringing false charges against Har Sahai. The latter has suffered considerably from the charges brought against him by the former. We hope that Lord Lytton will not do him only half justice. Mr. Saunders should be required to make good the loss and expense which the case has entailed upon Har Sahai.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 13th September condemns the use of adhesive court-fee stamps on the ground that they can be easily forged, and removed from old records. The cases of both kinds of fraud are frequent, and inflict a great loss upon the Government. The use of stamp paper should be revived.

The court-fee stamps.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 8th September refers to the Rampa riots, and quotes an extract from the *Native Opinion* (an Anglo-Marathi paper of Bombay) in which it is stated that the riots originated with a quarrel between a police head-constable and a man of the Rampa tribe regarding the *abkārī* tax. The head-constable assaulted the man's wife, and was, therefore, killed by him. If what our contemporary says is true, the rioters are not much to blame. It was necessary that they should agitate their grievances, but they should have done this in a constitutional way. There is no doubt that the police who oppressed them are more to blame than they.

The Rampa riots, Madras.

A correspondent of the *Dabir-i-Hind* of the 13th September, writing from Agra, states that in order to decide a suit brought by Debi Parshad against Man Rakhan, the munsif of Fatehabad sent for the records of another case from the Judge's

The Munsif of Fatehabad, Agra.

office, Agra. The records were despatched from the Judge's office on the 11th June, and reached the munsif on the 12th idem. The munsif decided the suit on the 10th idem, before the arrival of the records, and stated in his judgment that he had read the records in question. Moreover, he did not give previous notice to the plaintiff's vakil of the date of hearing the suit, and the suit was decided in the absence of the vakil.

A correspondent of the same paper states that Malik Muhammad Yar Khan, the hospital assistant of Sighai, paid two visits to Kifara to see a patient at the request of

The hospital assistant of Sighai and the civil surgeon of Kheri, Oudh.

the Raja of Sighai. On each occasion he returned to Sighai on the same day on which he went to Kifara. The civil surgeon of Kheri (Oudh) has charged him with being absent from the hospital without leave, and fined him Rs. 20. The civil surgeon in his No 8, dated the 24th February, 1877, permitted him to pay visits to patients at their houses, but warned him from having a quarrel with any man in regard to his fee. Since then he received no other order from the civil surgeon withdrawing that privilege from him. The writer considers the fine to be unjust, and remarks that if the civil surgeon did not approve of the hospital assistant paying visits to patients at their houses, he should have prohibited him from doing so for the future, but should not have fined him. (The same paper complained in its issue of the 23rd August that the civil surgeon of Kheri has unjustly reduced the travelling allowance to which the hospital assistant of Sighai was entitled, while on special duty, from Rs. 32-12-0 to Rs. 10, see page 674 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 28th August, 1879).

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 15th September, writing from Amritsar, complains that the allowance given by the municipal committee of Amritsar for burning the dead bodies of the poor.

The allowance given by the municipal committee of Amritsar for burning the dead bodies of the poor.

is not enough to purchase a sufficient quantity of wood to burn a dead body, and urges that the allowance should be increased.

The writer also complains of the prevalence of distress from high prices among the poor at Amritsar, and urges that a small relief work should be started.

The prevalence of distress from high prices at Amritsar.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisri*, Bareilly, of the 13th September, publishes the advertisement of lottery under the signature of Kidar Nath, the head-clerk of the commissariat office, Bareilly. The advertisement states that a lottery is about to be held at Chandarnagar under the management of Revd. Marmahant, (sic), and that any man who wishes to take a ticket can get it from Kidar Nath for Rs. 2. The full details of the prizes to be awarded are also given.

18 circulation,
Ci8 copies.

The advertisement of a lottery.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. Sept. 12th & 15th	1879. Sept. 14th & 17th respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Muzaffar- nagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 15th	" 18th	...
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 10th	" 13th	1,245 copies (in- cluding 355 copies taken by Govt.).
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i> , Lucknow,		Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 12th	" 14th	125 copies.
5	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 9th	" 13th	90
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> , Aligarh ...		Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla ...	" 13th & 16th	" 15th & 18th respectively.	297 copies (in- cluding 63 copies taken by Govt.).
7	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahan- pur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Moti Mian	" 15th	" 17th	30 copies.
8	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 6th & 13th	" 13th & 17th respectively.	130
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 12th	" 15th	408 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
10	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 15th	" 17th	100 copies.

11	Arya Darpan	Shahjahanpur.	Ditto	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For the month of	15th	200	"
12	Arya Mittra	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Babu Bhut Nath,	Sept. 12th	"	600	"
13	Ashraf-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 11th	"	90	"
14	Berar Mitra	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 9th	"	105	"
15	Berar Samachar	Akola	Ditto	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 14th	"	250	"
16	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 12th	"	175	"
17	Dabdabah Qaisri	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Bahadur	" 13th	"	183	"
18	Dabdabah Sikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 15th	"	365	"
19	Dabiri Hind	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad	" 13th	"	...	...
20	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Husain.	" 7th	"	...	...
21	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 15th	"	250	"
22	Kautab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	" 12th	"	351	"
23	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	" 8th	"	275	"
24	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 15th	"	105	"
25	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	" 9th	"	25	"
26	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 1st	"	700	"
27	Khazina-ul-Ulem	Sitapur	Ditto	Monthly	Jawwad Ali	" 13th	"	630 copies (in-	cluding 70
28	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	"	"	copies taken	by Govt.).
29	Lauh-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain	" 5th & 12th	"	90 copies.	"
30	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 7th to 13th	"	490	"
31	Malwa Akbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ganesh Raghonath	" 12th	"	175	"
32	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 8th	"	100	"
33	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 11th	"	150	"
					Khan.	"	"		"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
34 <i>Mahir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	...	1879.	1879.	...
35 <i>Mitra Bilas</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand Ram	Sept. 14th " 15th	Sept. 18th " 17th	200 ... copies.
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(431)

1871-1872

1873

1874-1875

1876

1877-1878

1879-1880

1881-1882

1883-1884

1885-1886

1887-1888

1889-1890

1891-1892

1893-1894

1895-1896

1897-1898

1899-1900

1901-1902

1903-1904

1905-1906

1907-1908

1909-1910

1911-1912

1913-1914

1915-1916